**TITLE, PARADIGMA: JURNAL KAJIAN BUDAYA (Arial Narrow Bold, 14pt)**

Author’s name 1\*, Author’s name 2

Faculty, University; email address

DOI: filled by the journal

**ABSTRACT**

**Abstract is written in two languages:** academic Indonesian and English, except the article in English only applies the abstract in the same language. Structure: English abstract, then Indonesian abstract. Abstract length is 100–150 words. Abstract is written in Arial Narrow, size 10 pt.

**Abstract content:** background; research purposes; research methodology; research results that show novelty, remain relevant in the long term, or open up possibilities for new research. Quantitative research results must provide a confidence index. The conclusion should follow the description in the "Conclusion" section.

**KEYWORDS**

**Keywords are written in two languages** below the relevant abstract, except for the article in English. Keywords are written in alphabetical order with Arial Narrow 10 pt. The maximum number of keywords is five relevant words. Do not put your name (individual, place, institution, …). Each keyword is separated by a semicolon (;).

1. **INTRODUCTION**

In the introductory section, the author must write down the background of the research, state of the art as a basis for a scientifically justified statement of novelty, gap analysis, and research objectives. All of the elements in the introduction are not written separately with particular subtitles.

1. **METHODOLOGY**

In the methodology, the author must be responsible for the research design. The research design includes research methods, data collection, and analysis techniques. If the author conducts field research using interviews to find data, there must be an agreement from the source under the research ethical code.

1. **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

The results and discussion section contains findings that include data sources and/or informants and research data. Then, the data analysis and discussion are scientifically explained. Research results must be able to answer the hypothesis or research questions described in the introduction. Scientific findings from the conducted research result are supported by adequate data. Scientific findings should be explained methodically and include the following questions: What scientific findings does this research obtain? Why does it happen? Why does the variable trend be like that? All these questions must be answered with the support of adequate empirical and non-empirical data, not only descriptive ones. In addition, there should be a comparison between the findings and the results of relevant studies from other researchers.

1. **CONCLUSION**

The conclusion presents theoretical answers for the research objectives based on scientific findings. Conclusions are not repetitions or even summaries of the results and discussion section. The conclusion contains a summary of the findings and their implications, specifically theorizing the research findings. If necessary, various plans for the next research can be explained at the end of the conclusion.

**STATEMENT**

The statement section contains an acknowledgment of gratitude addressed to those who have helped during the research. Regarding grants, please state the number and year of receipt.

**REFERENCE**

* The reference list contains only the literature referred to in the article.
* If citing more than one paragraph, the first and second paragraphs are not spaced, but the second paragraph is notched.
* Citation and reference follow Kate Turabian’s style in *A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertation* revised by Wayne C. Booth, Gregory G. Colomb, Joseph M. Williams and The University of Chicago Press Editorial Staff, 7th edition.

Example:

Adorno, Theodor W., and Walter Benjamin. 1999. *The complete correspondence, 1928–1940.* Ed. Henri Lonitz. Trans. Nicholas Walker. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Ball, Philip. 2001. *Bright earth: Art and the invention of color.* New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux.

Breen, T. H. 2004. *The marketplace of revolution: How consumer politics shaped American*

*independence.* New York: Oxford University Press.

Burns, Sarah. 2005. Ordering the artist's body: Thomas Eakins's acts of self-portrayal. *American Art*

19, no. 1 (Spring): 82–107.

Demos, John. 2001. Real lives and other fictions: Reconsidering Wallace Stegner's “Angle of repose.”

In *Novel history: Historians and novelists confront America's past (and each other),* ed. Mark C. Carnes, 132–45. New York: Simon and Schuster.

Elizabeth I. 2000. *Collected works.* Ed. Leah S. Marcus, Janel Mueller, and Mary Beth Rose. Chicago:

University of Chicago Press.

Furet, François. 1999. *The passing of an illusion.* Trans. Deborah Furet. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Originally published as *Le passé d'une illusion* (Paris: Éditions Robert Laffont, 1995).

Jenkins, J. Craig, David Jacobs, and Jon Agnone. 2003. Political opportunities and African-American

protest, 1948–1997. *American Journal of Sociology* 109, no. 2 (September): 277–303.

Pelikan, Jaroslav. 1989. *Christian doctrine and modern culture (since 1700).* Vol. 5 of *The Christian*

*tradition: A history of the development of doctrine.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Samora, Julian, and Patricia Vandel Simon. 2000. *A history of the Mexican-American people.* Rev. ed.

East Lansing, MI: Julian Samora Research Institute, Michigan State University.

http://www.jsri.msu.edu/museum/pubs/MexAmHist/chapter14.html#six (accessed December 19, 2005).

Shapiro, Lawrence A. 2000. Multiple realizations. *Journal of Philosophy* 97, no. 12 (December): 635–

54. http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0022–62X%28200012%2997%3A12%3C635%3AMR%3E2.0.CO%

3B2-Q (accessed June 27, 2006).

Tillich, Paul. 1951–63. *Systematic theology.* 3 vols. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.